

somewhat abruptly, a light callus joining it with the lip above; aperture elongately, inversely auriform.

Alt. 11·5, diam. maj. 6 mm.

Aperture: alt. 7·5, diam. 3 mm.

Hab. Merida, Venezuela.

Allied to *P. venezuelensis*, Mart.; it is, however, separable from that species by its more twisted columella and its less opaque texture, it is also more conspicuously transversely striate than is the case with that species. The fine spiral striæ mentioned above are only visible by the aid of a strong lens.

LXX.—*A new Acanthoglossus from the Island of Salawatti.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE National Museum owes to the generosity of Mr. Walter Goodfellow a fine Long-nosed Echidna which he obtained in the island of Salawatti, and kept alive, with another specimen, for some months.

The genus has not hitherto been recorded out of New Guinea itself, and there mainly or entirely at high altitudes, for which the thick coat present in *A. Bruijunii* admirably suits it. But the island of Salawatti being throughout comparatively low, it is not surprising that the *Acanthoglossus* occurring there should be different in the development of its coat from its New Guinea ally.

I would propose to call the new form

Acanthoglossus Goodfellowi, sp. n.

Coat much more spinous and less hairy than in any of the forms of *A. Bruijunii*. Spines extending on the under surface nearly to the middle line of the belly, and though absent in the groin and between the fore limbs they reappear on the chest and throat to the middle line, though small and far apart. In *A. Bruijunii* the under surface is without spines throughout.

Spines of upper surface averaging about an inch in length and 2·5 mm. in thickness, the longer ones attaining 30 mm. with a thickness of 3 mm.; the small spines of the chest and belly about 12 × 1 mm. In colour all over the body they are white, shading basally into grey. Fur short and scanty, the skin and bases of the spines not hidden; the hairs only about half an inch in length; uniformly black throughout. On the

chest and groin the hairs are coarse and bristly, blackish on the former, yellowish grey on the latter. Hands and feet thinly covered with short coarse bristles. Claws 3—3, as usual*.

Skull without marked special characters, its dimensions as follows:—

Greatest breadth 58 mm.; palate length 160; length of rostrum 119; palatal foramina 37.5.

Hab. Island of Salawatti, N.W. of New Guinea.

Type. Old female. B.M. no. 7. 9. 5. 1. Collected October 1906, and presented by Walter Goodfellow, Esq.

The predominance of the spines and the almost entire suppression of the woolly coat will readily distinguish the Salawatti form from its thickly clothed New Guinea ally.

LXXI.—*Description of a new Baboon from British East Africa.* By D. G. ELLIOT, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., &c.

Family Cercopithecidæ.

Genus PAPIO.

Papio furax, sp. n.

Type locality. Baringo, North-west of Mt. Kenia, East Africa.

Gen. char. Resembles *P. doguera* from Abyssinia, but darker and cranial characters very different. The rostrum is shorter and much broader and flatter, and the nasals do not rise above the plane of the rostrum, but are flat, not rounded; the palate is flatter and the distance between the last molar and the palatal arch is much greater; the intertemporal width is much less, as is also the width of the brain-case; the pit on the side of the jaw is broader, shorter, not so deep, and the zygomatic width much less.

Colour. General colour seal-brown, the hairs banded with buff, becoming ochraceous buff on the rump; the black tips of the hairs so arranged over the ochraceous buff as to form bands of black, though not distinctly defined; limbs black and cream-colour, the hairs having bands of those colours with black tips; chest black and cream-colour; abdomen

* When describing *A. B. Bartoni*, I omitted to mention that the type had no less than five claws on both fore and hind feet; but considerable variation in this respect has already been recorded.